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AMERICAN
DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

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Germany's Stolen Chemistry

By Townes R. Leigh

Editor's Note: *The following is a part of an article recently appearing in* Drug and Chemical Markets. *It exposes the German fraud so completely and is of such genuine interest to the dyestuff trade that we take the liberty of reproducing it herewith.*

WHEN we recall that Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass, we intuitively wonder how many he would have slain if armed with the jawbone of a German propagandist, according to whom all things were made by Germans and without them was not anything made that was made. To use a medical term, the modern Teuton seems to be suffering from what is known as paranoia, or the disease of an exaggerated ego. Yet as much as the German has boasted, he has borrowed more; as much as he has talked, he has taken more.

In times of peace he has seized upon the inventions and discoveries of his neighbors for exploitation, shouting as he did so, "They are mine." When chemicals and drugs have been mentioned he has waxed especially boisterous, puffed up his breast, and roared, "They are mine." Indeed, they are not his any more than are the Belgians whom he has deported to till his field and serve his forge. The first chemical works were established by Chaptal, near Montpelier, France. It is time to prick the inflated bubble of Germany's chemical reputation.

Fundamentals of Chemistry

I have before me the leading textbook of general chemistry, the one taught in the foremost universities. Glancing down its index, my eye finally rests upon the word "Law" followed by a list containing twenty-one fundamental laws by which the science of chemistry is governed. There I see the names of Avogadro, Boyle, Charles, Dalton, Dulong and Petit, Faraday, Gay-Lussac, Henry, LeChatelier, Mendelejeff, et cetera down to van't Hoff—but nowhere do I see the name of a German. Italy, England, France, Russia and Holland flash forth in the glory of their sons wherever the principles of chemistry go; but Germany did not discover one of these secrets of general chemistry. Liebig and Wohler, who in the nineteenth century made important contributions to the branch of synthetic chemistry, received their training from the French. Germany, therefore, talks fast and furiously about the modern chemical industry and commerce with

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

DU PONT DYESTUFFS

Announcing
The Production of Indigo

The first achievement to mark the entrance of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company into the dyestuffs industry is the production on a very large scale of Synthetic Indigo. The difficulty of this undertaking from a chemical and technical point of view and the importance of it from a commercial and industrial standpoint are too well known to be emphasized here.

The manufacture of Indigo from coal tar to the finished product marks the beginning of the production of *fast colors* in the United States and hence a new epoch in the Chemical Industry of this country. It will soon be followed in a progressive way by the synthesis of other most difficult and valuable dye intermediates and dyestuffs in order to insure fully the independence of the United States from foreign products.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Dyestuff Sales Department

Wilmington **ESTABLISHED 1802** **Delaware**

The Du Pont American Industries are:

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Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Delaware, Leather Substitutes

The Arlington Works, 725 Broadway, N. Y., Ivory Py-ra-lin and Challenge Collars.

Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa., Paints, Pigments, Acids and Chemicals

Du Pont Dye Works, Wilmington, Delaware, Dyes and Dye Bases

DU PONT

the hope that her clamor will cause the world to forget her debts. But by the aid of Buckley's "History of Natural Sciences," we cannot forget that of the thirty chief men of science of the seventeenth century, only three were of German blood; and, of the twenty-seven of the eighteenth century, again only three were German. During the nineteenth century the science of chemistry made greater progress than it had made in all its past history. The majority of the most important contributions to chemistry during the past century were not made by Germans.

When we look over a catalog of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman, who late in life settled in Pennsylvania; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh University; carbon dioxide, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon, discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes and Rayleigh. Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist; and oxygen, its other component, by Priestley, as we have already stated. Not an element in the salt with which we savor our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorine is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium, from the versatile Davy of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water, and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade, to which we now wish to turn our attention.

Coal-tar Dye is English

There is probably no other field in which synthetic chemistry has played so important a role as in the coal-tar dye industry. A brief review of some of the salient points in its development, including the synthesis of the first coal-tar color proves conclusively that Great Britain is the original home of the coal-tar dye.

In 1739, Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, first distilled coal and obtained coke, tar and gas. Less than fifty years later the Earl of Dundonald, a Scottish nobleman, obtained a patent for the extraction of coal-tar in commercial quantities. In 1792 William Murdock of England, first used coal-gas as an illuminant. Naphthalene, used chiefly in the manufacture of indigo, was discovered in 1820 by Garden; benzol, the parent substance of the most important dyes, was discovered in illuminating gas in 1815 by Faraday; anthracene, largely used in the synthesis of Turkey-red was first procured by Dumas of France; toluene, used both for making dyes and the powerful explosive, T. N. T., was first obtained by Mansfield; and picric acid, also employed in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, was first prepared by Peter Woulfe, a London chemist.

In connection with these achievements, the importance of the miner's safety-lamp invented in 1815 by Sir Humphrey Davy must not be overlooked, for by the use of that simple and ingenious device, the danger and hazard of mining coal were largely removed.

The great honor of producing the first coal-tar color belongs to Sir W. H. Perkin, an English chemist, who during the Easter vacation of 1856 tried out some experiments in which he was intensely interested. He planned to produce synthetically no less a substance than the valuable alkaloid, quinine. The attempt was a failure in so far as obtaining quinine was concerned; but he noticed that a colored product had been formed. The most

FRED WETZEL & CO. N.Y.

interesting feature of his work was the quick perception he had of some possible value of the new substance. The dye was finally purified and given the name mauve, by which it became familiar. For fifty years it was used in printing the English penny postage stamp, by which means England maintained an unique memorial to her celebrated chemist, perpetuated even in the remotest part of the world, wherever her mail service may have penetrated.

Not long after his first great discovery, Perkin perfected a method of manufacturing alizarin, with the result that the extraction of that dye from madder has been practically abandoned; and the enormous acreage formerly devoted to the cultivation of that plant, has been given over to cereals and other crops. Thus the laboratory for the first time in history became a successful competitor with the land.

Other French and English Discoveries

After the synthesis of mauveine by Perkin the synthetic dye industry grew by leaps and bounds. Frequently methods for the preparation of the same dye were discovered independently by different chemists, and a common dye was often sold under different names. For example, Verquin, a French chemist, manufactured fuchsine and this same dye became known as magenta and rosaniline.

In 1863, an Englishman by the name of Lightfoot produced aniline black; and in 1873, the first sulphur dye was discovered by Croissant and Brittoniere of France. In connection with the development of dye-stuffs it should be recorded that to a French chemist is due the modern method of the preparation of the excellent bright yellow dye for animal fibres. Another quality which this dye possesses, is that it may be used for the detection of hemp, flax and cotton in woolen goods, inasmuch as it does not color vegetable fibres.

The American Dye Industry

Germany has exploited but did not discover coal-tar dyes. In 1913 she exported about twelve times as much synthetic color as was manufactured in the United States. Since the outbreak of the war American chemists and manufacturers have made far greater progress in the production of dyes than was ever made in Germany in the same length of time.

It may be that America is destined to control the dye industry. At the present time a very large percentage of all the known coal-tar colors are being made in America, and already there is an investment of two hundred million dollars for the production of colors and intermediates. American dyes have established their prestige in foreign markets, and in this respect the future holds an auspicious promise.

Frank Hemingway, Inc.

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ORTHONITROPHENOL
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BENZIDINE SULPHATE
and BASE

Manufactured by

The Butterworth Judson Corp.

WORKS

Newark, N. J. Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.

The total domestic production of aniline dyes in 1915 was valued at $2,470,000. Our exports for the fiscal year 1917, of aniline and natural dyes, were $11,710,887, an amount greater than the value of all the synthetic organic chemicals including coal-tar dyes imported annually into the United States before the war. Our total export of dyestuffs for the last calendar year amounted to upwards of fifteen millions of dollars.

It is not a strange or abnormal situation that we have been behind Germany in the manufacture of dyestuffs. In this country we have had new mines to exploit, new fields to cultivate and many industries of more immediate importance to claim the full attention of our men of enterprise and scientific training. According to Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, who has carefully investigated the subject, the chewing gum industry of the United States exceeded by several millions of dollars the value of all synthetic chemicals, dyestuffs included, imported every year into the United States. One single chain of five- and ten-cent stores in 1913 exceeded by $11,000,000 the whole of the German synthetic dye industry throughout the world. In the same year the entire German color industry paid $11,000,000 in dividends, while one American company with a single standardized product—the Ford motor car—did a greater annual business than all the German coal-tar plants together with their 1,200 different products, and earned four times their combined dividends while paying three times their wages.

As far as the mineral chemical industries are concerned, America, even before the war, could stand excellent comparison with Germany or any other country. In fact, when it comes to the production of acids and heavy chemicals we in many branches were decidedly ahead of Germany. Especially was this true of our important electrochemical industries which were developed far ahead of those of any other country.

American Dyewood Co.

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Dyewood Extracts

Chipped *and* Ground Dyewoods

Importers of

Aniline Colors *and* Indigo

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON HAMILTON, ONT.

Works: CHESTER, PA.

Vat Dyes

A prominent English dyer, speaking of the relative unpopularity of vat dyes in Great Britain, in a recent interview given to the press said in part:

It might be suggested that the required shade could be got as near as possible in one dip with the vat dyes and then finished off with acid dyes in, of course, a separate bath. This sounds plausible, but rather deceptively so, we are afraid. It might possibly be successful for yarns and dressgoods that are usually dyed with acid colors, but a dyer would find two objections against it sufficient to make him unwilling to adopt it. When dyeing grey material it is possible to standardize a recipe that comes there or thereabouts first time. The first stuffing supplies a rough criterion of what the next will require. But it is more difficult to judge what to give already-colored material. The first dip in the vat would not simply mean one extra bath. If it did, there would not be so much objection. The number of subsequent baths would probably average out considerably more than by the ordinary method. Turnover would come down in consequence.

The other objection is not theoretical, but has been found in practice with indigo bottomed shades. It is that the gaslight appearance is apt to vary a great deal. If this happens with bottomings of only one dyestuff, how much more likely when two or more colors are applied from the vat. Suppose the required shade is a fawn. Now the fact that the shade is not likely to be correct first dip means, put in other words, that the shade actually resulting from the first dip may be a little red, a little blue, yellow, and so on. It will be different every time, and consequently the filling will be different each time. On one occasion some Patent Blue may be required; on another, some Orange II. Obviously, although the shades may match in daylight, they are not dyed intrinsically the same, and artificial light may test them and show them up *as* different. Unpleasantness and claims may follow. Still, by exercising judgment the bottoming and topping method ought to allow the vat colors to get an introduction. Old patterns would not have to be matched with vat dyes, but new patterns put out. Delicate shades had also better be shunned at first, so that a little total absolute alteration in gaslight would not look relatively great. A very careful record of topping dyestuffs should be kept. If possible, not more than three or four should ever be used. By adhering to this rule there would be a minimum of risk; it is worth trying.

The vat dyes will probably find fewest practical difficulties in their path in dyeing loose wool and slubbing. The dyeing of these materials in machines where the liquor circulates is the ideal

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SIZING SPECIALTIES CO.
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JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

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method for vat dyes. The material is under the liquor all the time, and the bath can be fairly well protected from the air. Then if one lot is off shade it could be pulled up to shade with another lot. Yet, though practical difficulties are here at a minimum, the vat dyes have still to win a place for themselves. Why?

TESTS FOR COTTON AND LINEN

A MEANS of distinguishing between cotton and linen may be clearly indicated by carrying out the following experiments: (1) Steep a sample known to contain these two fibers for two minutes in strong sulphuric acid; wash well with water, gently rub with the fingers, and finally steep in dilute ammonia; then squeeze and dry. The cotton fiber will be converted into a jelly like mass by the action of the acid, and is more or less completely removed by the rubbing and washing. The linen remains but little altered. By weighing the sample before and after the treatment an approximate idea of the amounts of cotton and linen present may be obtained. (2) Steep the sample to be tested in olive oil; then press between filter paper to remove the excess of oil. The linen fibers will become gelatinous in appearance and translucent, whereas the cotton remains unaltered. When placed on a dark background the linen fibers will appear dark and the cotton fibers light. (3) Steep the sample to be tested in an alcohol solution of rosalic acid, and then in a strong solution of caustic soda, finally rinse in water. The linen fibers will become rose-colored, while the cotton is colored much lighter and most of the color is removed by the rinsing. None of these tests is very satisfactory when the linen has been bleached, for then its cellulose may be practically identical with that of cotton. The most satisfactory way of qualitatively distinguishing linen from cotton is by a microscopic examination, as these fibers exhibit very different microscopic properties.—*Textile Mercury.*

E. C. Beetem & Son, who operate the Carlisle Carpet Mills, at Carlisle, Pa., are erecting a new dye plant which is to be out in operation about June 1 under the name of the Carlisle Dye Works. At the new plant dyeing of wool, jute and cotton goods, skein yarns, hosiery and hosiery yarns will be done, particular attention being given to the dyeing of rag stock for the rag rug and carpet trade. There will be about 10 operatives employed at this new plant, of which Peter J. Costigan is to be the superintendent. E. G. Beetem and Wilbur Fickes are the purchasers of supplies.

Notice has been filed with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners that the Rahway Chemical Manufacturing Company has changed its corporate name to the Mangano Manufacturing Company.

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ALKALI BLUE SAFRANINE FUCHSINE MALACHITE GREEN
SOLUBLE BLUE METHYLENE BLUE METHYL VIOLET
as well as other ANILINE COLORS

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Offices: Chicago, Ill., Paterson, N. J., San Francisco, Cal., Greensboro, N. C., Glens Falls, N. Y., Boston, Mass.
Members: American Dyestuff Manufacturers Association, American Dyes Institute.

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DEXTER W. HEWITT, President
A. P. HOWES, Vice-President
ELISHA HEWITT, Sec'y-Treas.

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THE GRAFT QUESTION AGAIN

So many slurs have been cast upon the employees of dyestuff consumers, and in many cases without even a semblance of proof, that we feel all officials who have to do with the purchasing of dyestuffs will be interested in the following letter which has been sent out by The National Association of Purchasing Agents.

There is no doubt that the enactment by Congress of such legislation as is proposed would be most pleasing to all who practice ordinary commercial honesty and that it would serve as a restraint upon such as might wish to take advantage of the bribes offered by some unscrupulous manufacturers.

The letter is as follows:

"The Federal Trade Commission has urged Congress to enact legislation striking at the unjustifiable and vicious practices of commercial bribery. Our association, with a membership of twelve hundred purchasing agents representing important industrial interests of the country, wishes to go on record as strongly endorsing the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission.

"We believe that purchasing agents as a class are not bribe takers. We believe that the procedure of the bribe giver in commercial fields is to approach subordinates or co-workers upon whose judgment the buyer relies, and that such subordinates or co-workers, lacking knowledge of real commercial standards, are corrupted because they have been led to believe that the so-called "commissions" represent perquisites to which they are entitled. It is common knowledge, among purchasing agents at least, the sellers of printing inks until recently paid commissions to composing room foremen; that sellers of plating supplies paid commissions in one form or another to foremen of plating departments; that sellers of marine supplies paid commissions to captains and engineers of vessels and to foremen of various yard departments, and sellers of service of various kinds to offices and office buildings paid commissions to janitors, superintendents and similar officials.

"As to how extensive the practice of commercial bribery is to-day we do not pretend to know, but we do know that industrial purchasing agents as a class abhor and actively oppose such bribery in all its forms and manifestations. We therefore earnestly and respectfully request that Congress take prompt and favorable action upon the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission in this connection. Any measures that are passed aiming at the abolition of commercial bribery will meet with sincere and undivided approval by the purchasing agents of the country."

EXPORTS OF INDIGO

Exports of indigo from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries during the seven months from April 1 to October 31, 1917, according to figures furnished by the custom house, were: To United States, 5,488 pounds valued at $8,435; United Kingdom, 65,408 pounds, value $77,326; Straits Settlements, 21,056 pounds, value $19,093; Australia, 1,120 pounds, value $1,110; China, 8,736 pounds, value $11,320; Japan, 23,520 pounds, value $25,273; Ceylon, 28 pounds, value $9; total 125,356 pounds, valued at $142,566.—*Consular Report.*

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Manufacturers of

SULPHUR DYES

BLACK BLUES KHAKI BROWN

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Specialty—Zeta Black for Hosiery

Indigo Extract, Indigotine, Soluble Oils, Chrome Acetate, Sulphate of Chrome, Chrome Chloride

Correspondence invited

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 GREENWICH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Chemicals Used in Bleaching Dyeing and Calico Printing

(Continued from a recent issue)

With respect to Glue and Gelatine, the glue used should be as pale in color as possible. Gelatine is colorless glue which has been purified. An addition of glue to the dye bath ensures in certain cases the obtaining of a clearer white, particularly with the tannin discharge style. It is seldom used as an addition to thickenings but often, on the other hand, for finishing purposes, and sometimes for the dyeing of immedial colors. The solutions of glue in hot water congeal to a solid mass on cooling. When heated with acids such as nitric acid or acetic acid, it may, however, be kept in solution. Glue in aqueous solution and thin layers is rendered insoluble by the action of formaldehyde. The same is the case if fabrics treated with glue and formaldehyde are dried. Glue is most satisfactorily tested by comparative finishing or print tests.

Caseine, which is at times employed as a cheap substitute for albumen for the fixing of pigment colors, although albumen is generally preferred as it fixes these colors faster to washing, is an albuminoid obtained from milk and it is marketed as a yellowish white powder. Its aqueous solutions are not coagulated on heating, but the caseine is separated by the addition of an acid. It is also coagulated by formaldehyde. Caseine is insoluble in water but dissolves easily in the presence of alkalis. Caseine solutions are in consequence prepared with the addition of some ammonia or borax.

Ammonium Sulphocyanide. This salt forms colorless, very freely soluble leaflets. It is chiefly applied in wool dyeing in order to reduce the effect of metallic copper upon certain dyestuffs.

Calcium Sulphocyanide is employed as a colorless crystalline mass, or as an aqueous solution especially for producing other sulphocyanides. By printing woolen goods with a concentrated solution of this salt and then steaming the goods very fine crimped effects are produced.

Commercial alum is marketed either as potash alum, or as ammonia alum, which shows practically no difference in their properties. It is used in the dyeing of the Basic colors in order to retard their absorption and thus effect more even dyeings and also in the dyeing of acid colors to fix them better on the fibre.

Epsom Salts, also known as Magnesium Sulphate, or Sulphate of Magnesia, a most useful product for various purposes, is an easily soluble salt which is marketed in the form of crystals, or as a crystalline powder. It is sometimes used as an addition for sizing when magnesium chloride on account of the risk of tendering the fibre cannot be employed. It must therefore be free from magnesium chloride.

Magnesium chloride is very easily soluble, its deliquescent crystals which decompose on heating in the presence of moisture generate hydrochloric acid. It is used with much success as an addition to cotton dressings and sizings to protect the goods from becoming

United Chemical Products Corporation
Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers
YORK AND COLGATE STREETS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
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ACID COLORS
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CHROMONAL FAST KHAKI
CHROMONAL FAST GREEN
Fast to Light, Fulling and Milling
Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting, Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

mouldy and for weighting. In hot finishing on the calender magnesium chloride is likely to generate hydrochloric acid and thus affect the goods. On this account magnesium chloride is not always safe to use and is at times replaced by calcium chloride, or Epsom Salts.

Sodium Thiosulphate, Hyposulphite of Soda, or as it is sometimes called, Antichlor, is a very easily soluble crystallizing salt. Acid decomposes it, separating sulphur and sulphurous acid. It is used frequently for rendering hypochlorous acid (Chlorine), innocuous in bleached materials.

Barium Chloride is a good agent to use for weighting cotton. It is poisonous, and its colorless crystals dissolve in three times their weight of cold water and still more easily in hot water.

Calcium Chloride is a very easily soluble salt which is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on lime and chalk, and is obtained as a waste product in many chemical processes. It is sometimes used as a substitute for magnesium chloride in finishing because it does not split off any hydrochloric acid at elevated temperatures.

Chrome Alum is obtained as a waste product in various chemical manufactures, it forms dark crystals which, notwithstanding their beautiful crystalline form, may contain a great many impurities, especially calcium sulphate, tarry, and other organic substances and free sulphuric acid. One part of chrome alum dissolves in 7 parts cold or 2 parts boiling water. Chrome alum is often used for fixing Diamine Colors and Immedial Black, in the case of the latter principally in order to obtain a more greenish shade than can be obtained with bichrome.

FRED WETZEL & CO. N.Y.

DYESTUFFS

AND

CHEMICALS

H. A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT

Bleaching Khaki Clippings

American Dyestuff Reporter:

Question.—You recently published an article in the Reporter telling about the coloring matters used in the olive drab cotton goods now being made in such large quantities for the Government. The gist of the article, as we remember it, was that the use of certain dyes made the fabric unbleachable whereas if certain other dyes were used the fabric could be bleached.

We are so unfortunate as to have lost the Number containing this article and are desirous of getting another copy. If you would be kind enough to send it to us we would be greatly obliged, and will be glad to remit suitable amount.

As paper makers we are interested in this situation because such large quantities of these fabrics are now being produced that they have crowded out other and more bleachable rags from the market. The consequence of this is that bleachable rags suitable for making white papers have gone up enormously in price, and so far the paper manufacturers have not developed a practical means of bleaching the olive drab cuttings. We find, as suggested in the article, that some of the stock bleaches and some does not, and as they are mixed in the bales as they come to the paper makers it is impossible to use them.

We are in hopes that some means may be found whereby the Government can be persuaded to specify the use of such dyes on this fabric as will yield to the bleaching process of the paper maker. Otherwise the situation will become more and more acute for us, and expensive to the buyer of paper.

Yours truly,

B. D. Rising Paper Company,
Housatonic, Mass.

Answer.—We have yours of May twenty-ninth referring to an article appearing in the Reporter which discussed coloring matter used in olive drab cotton goods.

We regret that the issue of the Reporter in which this article appeared is practically exhausted. We think however, that the following facts will answer your question:

Practically all aniline dyes, with the exception of the vat colors which are at the present time almost out of the market, can be bleached. The ordinary sulphur and direct colors which are generally used in the dyeing of khaki cloth for uniforms can be readily bleached with chloride of lime. Some khaki cloth, however, is colored by metallic oxides of iron, chromium, copper, etc.; goods so colored cannot be bleached and it is undoubtedly good of this class which you find included among your clippings and which will not respond to your bleaching process.

By far the greater majority of khaki cloth now used by the Government is dyed either with sulphur or direct colors and we are quite in accord with you in feeling that the Government should require that such a process should be standardized.

United States Conditioning & Testing Co.

NEW YORK 340 Hudson St. | PHILADELPHIA 205 Chestnut St. | PATERSON 220 Ellison St

General Textile Testing

Dyestuff and Color Tests

Microscopic examinations Photomicrographs

There is, unfortunately, no method we can recommend by which you can differentiate the goods dyed with sulphur or direct colors from those which are colored with metallic oxides. The only method which we could suggest is that you bleach your clippings in the piece and then sort out by hand those which refuse to yield to the bleaching process.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER:

Question.—Can you advise us if it is possible to obtain colors which are fast to light on Jute Yarn, or is there something in the nature of the fibre, which prevents the attainment of this result?

By fastness to light we mean the ordinary commercial interpretation of this expression, as used in connection with cotton and woollen fabrics. If it is possible to obtain fast colors on jute, kindly advise us as to the class of dyestuff, and the process required to produce such colors.

Your advice in this regard will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
COBOURG MATTING & CARPET CO., LTD.,
Cobourg, Ontario.

Answer.—In reply to your question in regard to colors which are suitable for dyeing jute fibre, we would say that the following colors are available, being all manufactured in America, and that they work quite satisfactorily on jute, giving all reasonable fastness to light: Fast Red, Azo Yellow and Metanil Yellow. Wool Green S, Acid Violet, and many other wool dyes may be dyed on jute from an alum bath and give shades of superior fastness to the direct and basic colors. A few sulphur colors are also available for this purpose, but there is little else which will work satisfactorily on jute. All of these colors, we believe, are readily obtainable in the American market.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER:

Question.—We are much interested in extract from the speech of Dr. Pratt in your issue of May 13th. We use dyestuffs in connection with the manufacture of our product and would like very much to be certain that we are not using any German colors. For this reason, if it is possible for you to do so, we wish you would advise us of the concerns which are supposed to be selling American colors but are in reality selling German material, as outlined in Dr. Pratt's speech.

Yours truly,
WOLVERINE PAPER CO.,
Otsego, Mich.

Answer.—I think you have misinterpreted the spirit of Dr. Pratt's remarks. I do not believe that it was his intention to imply that any concerns who professed to be selling American colors are in reality selling the German product. Such a practise, if it existed, would not in any way further German propaganda and it would be tending to popularize the American rather than the German product. The instance mentioned by Dr. Pratt, when he said that a concern intrinsically German,

DIRECT BROWN G B
DIRECT BLUE B B
DIRECT GREEN B
CONGO RED

ZOBEL

Manufactured by

ZOBEL COLOR WORKS

SALES OFFICE: 38 Water St., New York FACTORY: Brooklyn, N.Y.

although changed in name, was merchandising goods under the original German label, would be exactly the opposite of what you suggest. It might be that the colors were actually of American origin although merchandised under a German name.

As far as giving you the names of concerns which we suspect of German affiliations, it would be really out of the question, as we could only do so in cases where there was uncontrovertible proof, and even then we might lay ourselves open to charges for libel. In a general way, however, we can say that it is our feeling that all those selling agencies which formerly represented German manufacturers in this country, whether they retain their original German titles or whether they have since changed their names, should be looked at askance.

In other words, we believe that an American consumer of dyes who wishes to be thoroughly patriotic and who is anxious to do his bit toward eliminating forever the German dye ring in America should patronize only those manufacturers of dyestuffs who are beyond question thoroughly and completely American, or at least non-German.

ATLAS COLOR WORKS
INC.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Manufacturers of
Indigotine
Indigo Paste
Indigo Extract
Alizarine Yellow 3G
Malachite Green

We do not job in any colors, we manufacture

SALES OFFICE:
322 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WORKS:
Hamilton Ave. and Gowanus Canal
Brooklyn, N. Y.

We reprint the following two letters with pardonable pride as indicating what some of our friends think of the REPORTER:

Mr. A. P. Howes,
Hewitt Publishing Corp.,
470 Fourth Ave., New York City.

My dear Mr. Howes:

I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the article on the Growth of the Dyewood Industry in America, which appeared in the special textile show number of the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER.

I was naturally most interested in the article pertaining to our own particular industry, but the general character of all the articles I thought extremely good.

Very truly yours,
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
Treasurer, American Dyewood Co.

Hewitt Publishing Corp.,
470 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Attention Mr. A. P. Howes:

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of April twenty-ninth enclosing copy of the first Textile Show number of the DYESTUFF REPORTER. I wish to congratulate you upon this issue. I have never read more interesting articles, and it certainly reflects great credit upon you.

You may run the copy which you are running entitled "The Mark of a Great Industry" in your issue of May sixth. If you can give us the same position as in this issue, it will be appreciated.

If possible, I should like to have 25 or 50 extra copies of the issue containing the articles on DuPont dyestuffs.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) STANLEY F. WITHE,
Advertising Manager,
DuPont Dye Works.

To Sell Federal Dyestuff Property

Application has been made to have the property of Federal Dyestuff & Chemical sold under foreclosure, and it is expected that Judge Sandford of the U. S. District Court of Tennessee will sign the decree. Suit brought by holders of the company's two-year first mortgage notes, by reason of the default of the company to meet interest payments in December last and again in March of this year. If the decree is signed, it is expected that the property will be sold within four or five weeks. A reorganization plan is being worked out by the Krech noteholders' protective committee, and it is believed that it is planned to bid in the property.

John W. Herbert, one of the receivers appointed by the court, states that the company is now working on Government contract for 9,000,000 pounds of picric acid. In addition, orders have been received for a large amount of sulphur dyes, blues and khakis.

Price of Toluol Fixed

The price of toluol has been fixed by the Government at $1.50 per gallon in tank cars and $1.55 a gallon in drums for all quantities released for non-military purposes. The action of the War Industries Board was taken to prevent profiteering. It is requested that information be sent to the Board in all cases where a higher price is demanded.

Announcement is made by the Hellenic Color & Chemical Company that hereafter all Hellenic "Direct" Colors (which dye cotton and all materials of Vegetable origin) will be known as "Planto" (plant) colors.

All "Acid" colors (which dye wool, silk and all materials of animal origin) will be known as "Animalo" (animal) colors.

All "Basic" Colors will be known as "Primo" colors.

On May 1, the Cleveland Branch of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp. moved into new offices in Illuminating Building. Greatly increased business necessitated a change into larger quarters. The Cleveland office is in charge of Henry W. Galley, who takes care of all the trades using colors, chemicals and industrial and edible oils in the State of Ohio and in the Pittsburgh, Pa., and Louisville, Ky., Districts.

Dr. Louis S. Munson, for eleven years associated with the Ault & Wiborg Company, of Cincinnati, as a chemist, and in recent years chief chemist, has resigned to take charge of the production department of the new dye plant being erected by the Du Pont Works on the Delaware River, near Wilmington.

The Southern Chemical & Dye Company and the Ficker Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La., have consolidated. The capital of the combined interests is $50,000, and a $10,000 plant will be erected for the manufacture of dyes and glycerine.

FRED WETZEL & CO. N.Y.

CLEARING HOUSE
FOR
COLORS

MAY SPECIALTY:
Brilliant Fast Sky Blues

DYE EXCHANGE CORPORATION
141 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Bring Us Your Dyestuff Problems

The application of dyestuffs to textiles is as important as their production. The technique of this branch of the color industry has for years commanded the best talent among those dyestuff distributors who have catered to the highest class of trade.

An intimate knowledge of the possibilities of every dyestuff is often necessary to meet the particular requirements of the consumer. Dyeing is a chemical, not a mechanical process, and the variation of local conditions, due to differences in quality of water, steam and chemicals, makes the dyehouse problem an individual one.

Such problems are welcomed by the technical department of this company, which is manned by chemists who have been picked because of their knowledge, practical experience and demonstrated ability. We have long maintained well-equipped laboratories at our different offices for this purpose, and invite inquiries and extend, without any obligation on the part of our customers, our services to all who stand in need of them.

National Aniline & Chemical Company

INCORPORATED

21 Burling Slip, New York